

# **Share Data with OPeNDAP Hyrax: New Features and Improvements**

July 2016

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## Overview

- Aggregation
  - Performance improvements
  - User-invoked aggregation
- Authentication
  - End-to-end (web & programmatic clients)
- Web-Service Protocols
  - W10n, WMS



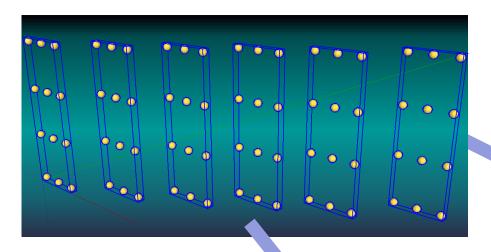
# Brief review of Aggregation

- Combine discrete granules (e.g. files)
- They are discrete usually because of the mechanics of collection or processing
- Server aggregation frees users from having to understand the archive's exact structure
- Data type determines which aggregation techniques are appropriate
  - Regular data e.g. level 3
  - Swath data e.g. level 2

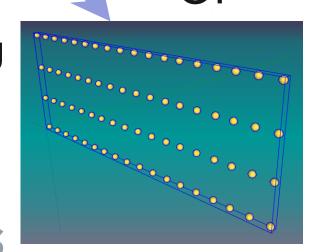


## DAP Servers offer Virtual Aggregations

of <u>Identically Shaped Variables</u> in different granules



Lengthening
An existing
dimension



Adding Some New Dimension



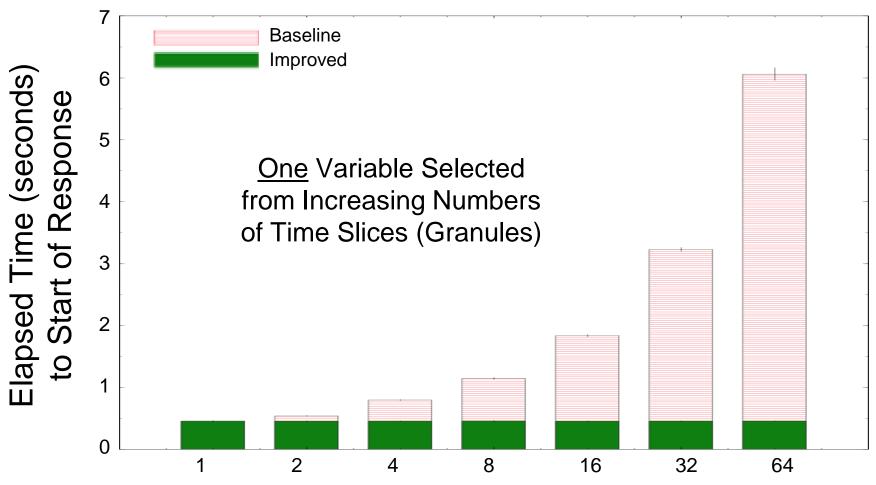
\*as specified via NCML

# Aggregation: performance

- Test case\*: Suppose a user were to ask for all of the data from a small aggregation – 120+ files of AIRX data:
  - The original server would leave the client hanging for ~26 minutes and then drop the connection... (because the network connection times out)
  - The new server will return all of the data (166GB) and begin to stream the results within fractions of seconds!
- What if the hardware were made large enough so that the original software could complete?
  - The original server has an effective transfer rate of 5MB per second...
  - The new server has an effective transfer rate of 33MB per second\*, a factor of 6.8 increase!
- Server memory requirements were also reduced
  - The original server used memory (RAM) roughly equal to the response size...
  - The new server has a flat memory consumption that it equal to the smallest atomic unit accessible from the data store (e.g., array slab). For the test case above, the reduction is 4 orders of magnitude!
- Key Points:
  - The server can now handle requests it simply could not before
  - This scales to very large requests because the implementation uses pipelining to minimize data held in memory at any given time



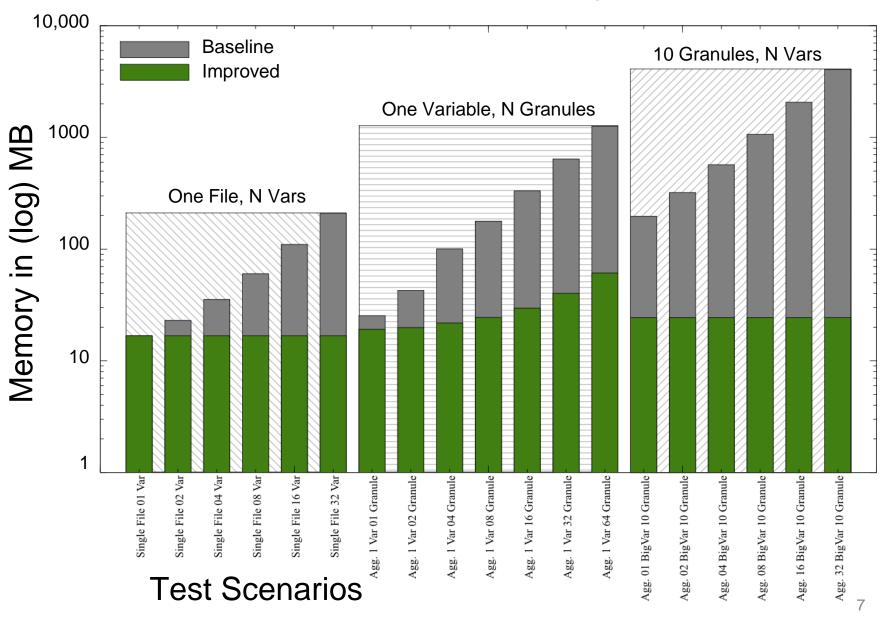
## Quicker Initial Response



Number of Granules (multiple runs for each bar; using the besstandalone test harness)



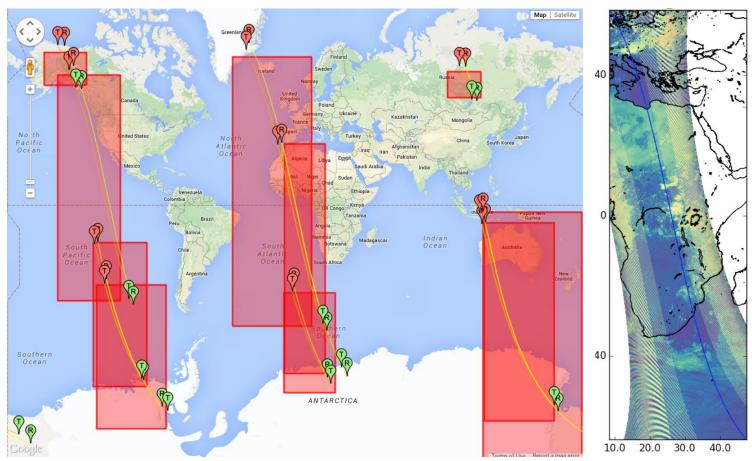
## Less Server-Memory Use



## Aggregation of swath data

...is also supported, differently

Simple aggregation techniques do not apply to swath data





## Aggregation: user-driven

- User-driven: The client provides a list of datasets to aggregate
- Web service interface is easy to customize for differing clients
- While intended for 'Swath data,' this can be used with any collection of datasets
- Users may get data from <u>thousands</u> of files in a single operation (e.g., clicking a single link)
- · Con: Clients must know the granules they want



# User-driven Aggregation Mechanisms

- Two different response forms → different aggregation algorithms
  - Iterate over a set of granules applying a constraint to each, collecting discrete results in a single archive file
  - Iterate over a set of granules, transforming them to a table\* and selecting a subset of those rows by value



# User-driven Aggregation Interface Description

- Implemented using a new web service that relies on POST so it can accept larger inputs than HTTP GET will allow.
- It accepts a series of commands that describe the
  - Response format (e.g. files in a zip archive, CSV-encoded table)
  - Datasets, modified by their constraints, to aggregate



## User-driven Aggregation Example

- Users of NASA's Earthdata Search Client\* can receive single data responses from queries that involve many datasets.
- Example operations
  - Get the server's version
  - Get a simple aggregation, returned in an archive, values encoded in netCDF3 (other formats are supported).
  - Get an aggregation with array data transformed to a table, values encoded using CSV



### ...Server Version

- We can supply arguments using GET
- The simplest 'operation' is 'version'

#### Request:

http://test.opendap.org/dap/aggregation/?&operation=version

#### Returns:



# ... Returning an Archive

### Use POST; multi-line input

#### Request:

```
&operation=netcdf3

&var=Latitude,Longitude,Optical_Depth_Land_And_Ocean

&file=/data/modis/MOD04_L2.A2015021.0020.051.NRT.hdf

&file=/data/modis/MOD04_L2.A2015021.0025.051.NRT.hdf

&file=/data/modis/MOD04_L2.A2015021.0030.051.NRT.hdf
```

#### Returns:

```
Archive: d1.zip

testing: MOD04_L2.A2015021.0020.051.NRT.hdf.nc OK
testing: MOD04_L2.A2015021.0025.051.NRT.hdf.nc OK
testing: MOD04_L2.A2015021.0030.051.NRT.hdf.nc OK
No errors detected in compressed data of d1.zip.
```



## ...Returning a Table

The request looks similar; the return type –
 CSV – requires different formatting

#### Request:

```
&operation=csv
&var=Latitude,Longitude,Image_Optical_Depth_Land_And_Ocean
&bbox="[49,Latitude,50][167,Longitude,170]"
&file=/data/modis/MOD04_L2.A2015021.0020.051.NRT.hdf
&file=/data/modis/MOD04_L2.A2015021.0025.051.NRT.hdf
&file=/data/modis/MOD04_L2.A2015021.0030.051.NRT.hdf
```

#### Returns:

```
Dataset: function_result_MOD04_L2.A2015021.0020.051.NRT.hdf
table.Latitude, table.Longitude, table.Image_Optical_Depth_Land_And_Ocean
49.98, 169.598, -9999
49.9312, 169.82, -9999
49.9878, 169.119, -9999
49.9423, 169.331, -9999
49.8952, 169.548, -9999
49.8464, 169.77, -9999 ...
```



# Aggregation – Summary

- 'Regular' aggregation performance improved by orders of magnitude
- User-driven aggregation is a new feature
- Regular aggregation defined by data provider
- User-driven aggregation defined by user
- User-driven aggregations work on a wide variety of data types



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## Authentication

- Hyrax works with NASA's Earthdata Login (OAuth2), LDAP and Shibboleth to provide user authentication
- Hyrax + Earthdata Login supports both web and programmatic access
  - EarthData Login access will work for data analysis tools too.
  - LDAP does as well!
  - Shibboleth does not (easily)
- Each of the three are 'Single Sign On' services:
  - One database of credentials → many data servers



# Authentication - Configuration

- Apache modules provide the actual authentication – Advantage: robust code used by many sites
- Hyrax + Authentication software stack:
  - Apache → Tomcat → Hyrax
  - Configure Apache httpd and Tomcat to work together
  - Configure Apache httpd to authenticate
- Configuration information on the web
  - docs.opendap.org\*



# Authentication – Programmatic access

- Programmatic clients: put username and password info in a .netrc file
- This is better than asking users to install short-lived certificates (a process that they'd have to repeat often)
- This enables automatic access to data
  - Processing done periodically
  - Batch jobs with many accesses



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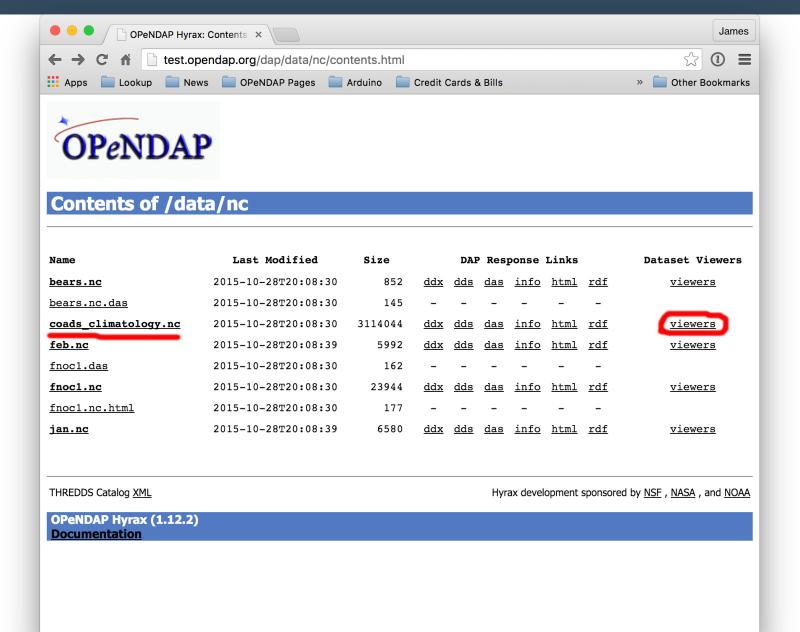
## Web Services

- Hyrax ships with support for w10n and WMS
- w10n Webification
  - Use its JSON responses to build/control user interfaces
  - w10n supports navigating <u>collections</u> to get data
  - Its tree model extends <u>into</u> the granules, simplifying UI design & harmonizing data-storage schemes

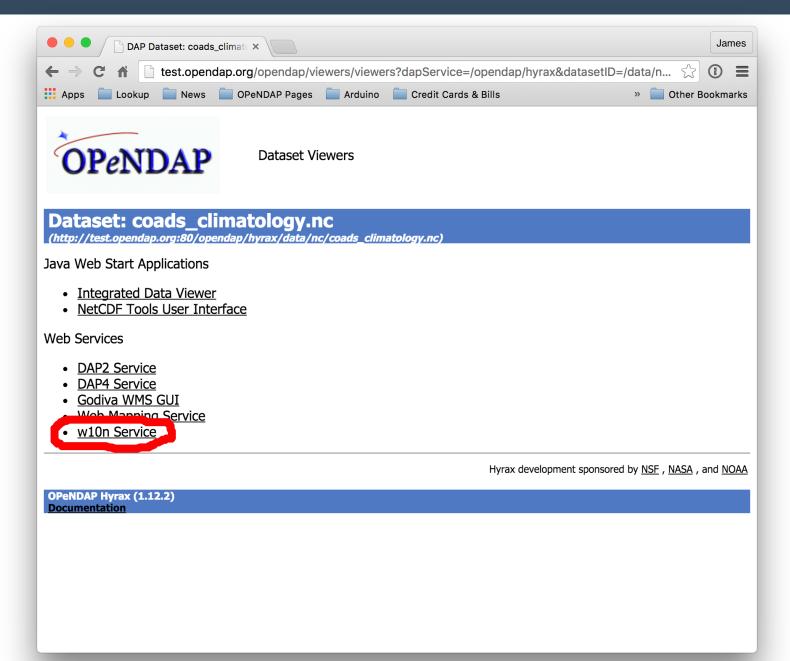
#### WMS

- Maps: WMS works well with geospatial data that can be shown as a 'map' (but not other data types)
- Google Earth: WMS offers a bridge to other tools...

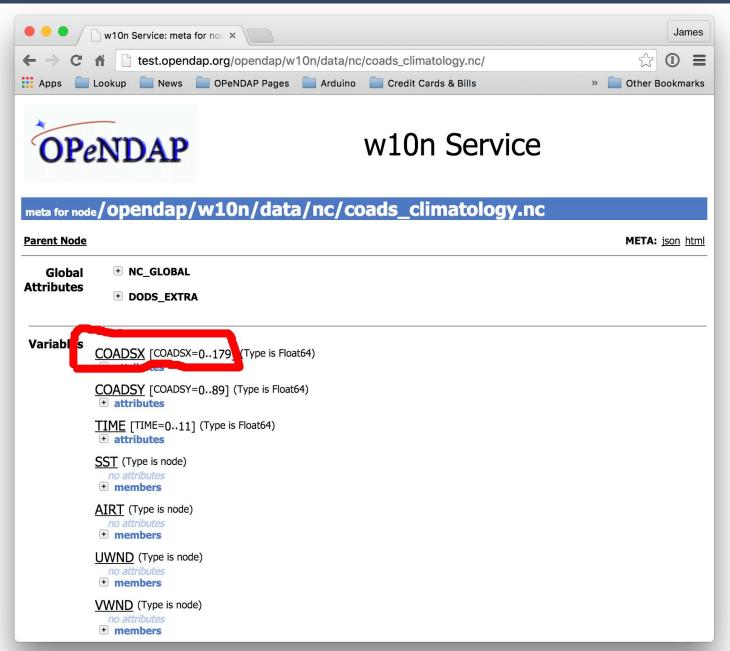




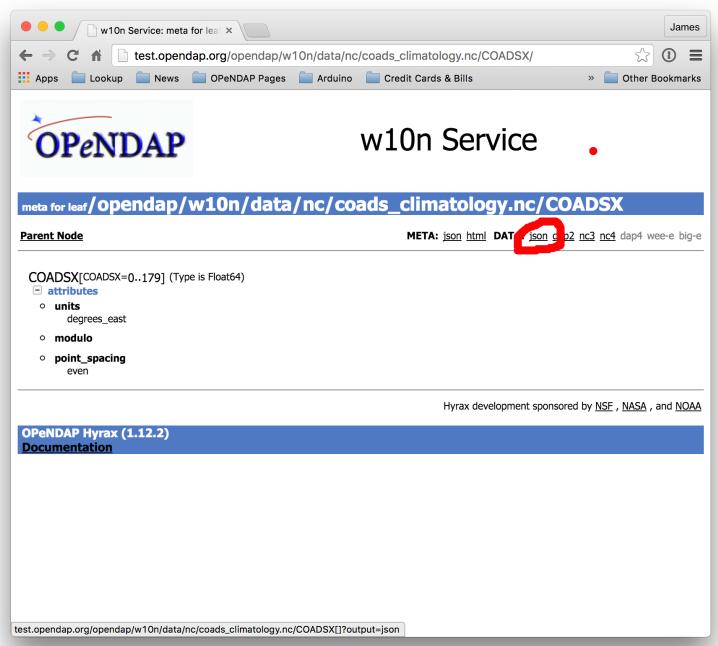








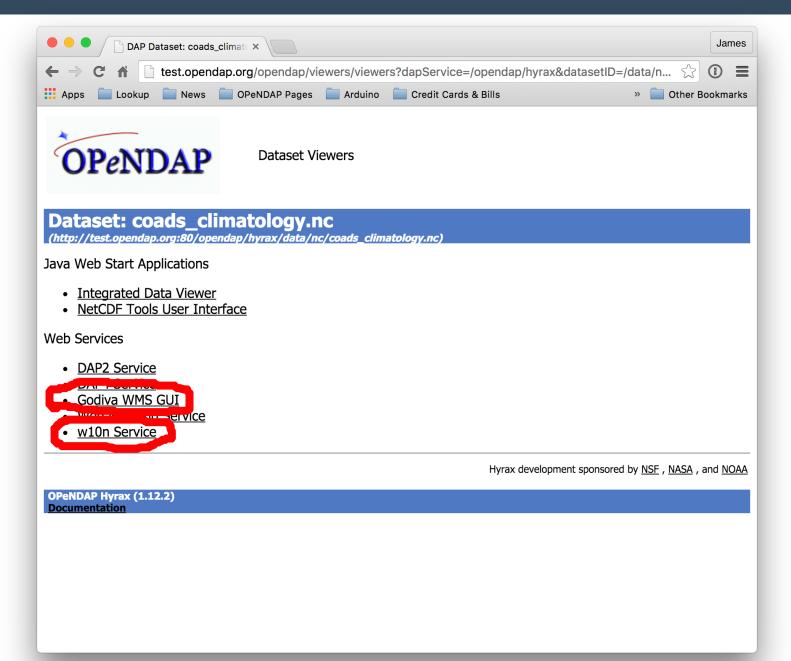




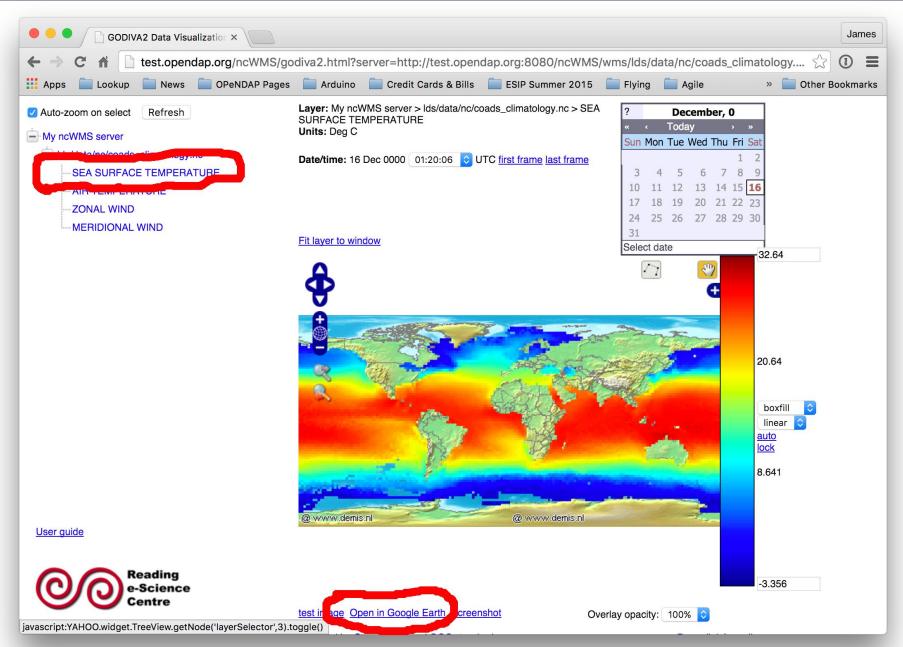


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James
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Apps Lookup
                  News OPeNDAP Pages Arduino Credit Cards & Bills
                                                                                         Other Bookmarks
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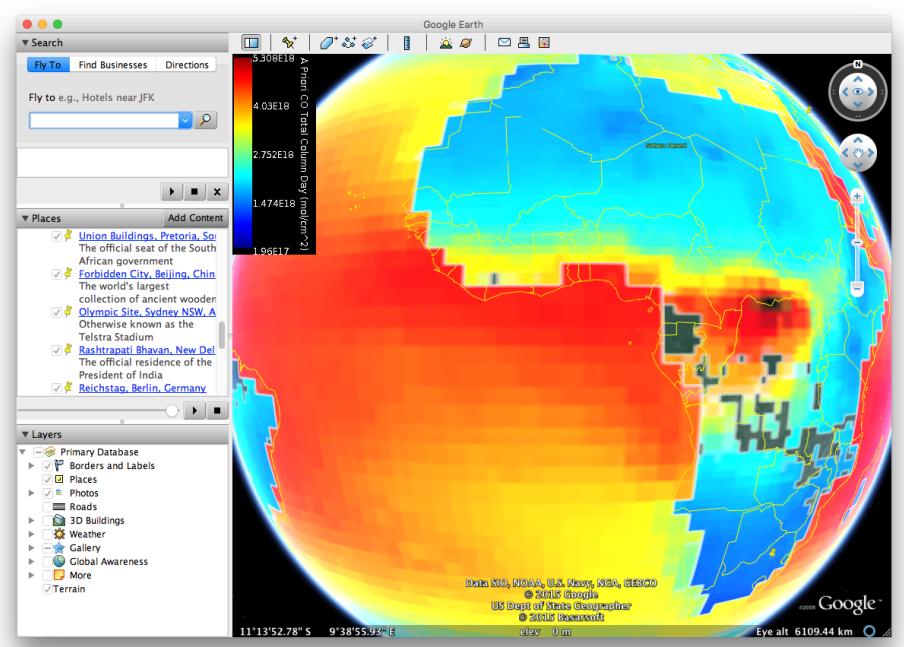














# This work is supported by NASA/GSFC under Raytheon Co. contract number NNG15HZ39C

Raytheon

